

## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>4</sup> : D21F 1/00, 9/00, 11/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 86/ 04368 (43) International Publication Date: 31 July 1986 (31.07.86)
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

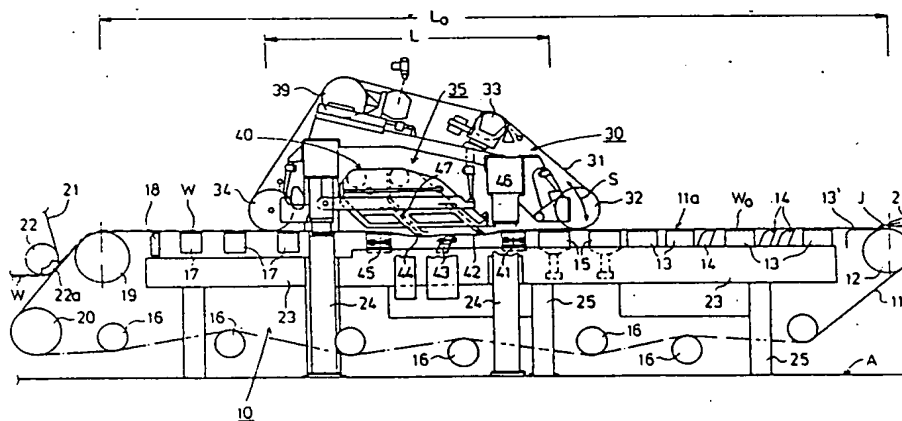
(21) International Application Number: PCT/FI86/00012  
 (22) International Filing Date: 27 January 1986 (27.01.86)  
 (31) Priority Application Number: 850364  
 (32) Priority Date: 28 January 1985 (28.01.85)  
 (33) Priority Country: FI  
 (71) Applicant: VALMET OY [FI/FI]; Punanotkonkatu 2, SF-00130 Helsinki (FI).  
 (72) Inventor: MALASHENKO, Alexander ; 1147 Woodside Dr., Dollard des Ormeaux, Quebec H9B 1R1 (CA).  
 (74) Agent: FORSSÉN & SALOMAA OY; Uudenmaankatu 40 A, SF-00120 Helsinki (FI).

(81) Designated States: DE, GB, SE.

## Published

*With international search report.  
With amended claims.*

(54) Title: PROCEDURE AND MEANS FOR IMPROVING THE PAPERMAKING PROCESS ON A FOURDRINIER WIRE SECTION



## (57) Abstract

Procedure in the forming of a paper web and in dewatering the paper pulp suspension. A pulp suspension jet (J) is supplied onto a lower wire (11), water is drained through the lower wire (11), the fibre pulp course ( $W_0$ ) is conducted into a dewatering and forming zone (L), where water is drained through the wires (11, 31) and the web (W) is conducted onto a pick-up fabric (21). In the forming zone, the joint run of the wires (11, 31) is deflected, a dewatering effect is caused such that water escapes from the pulpe course ( $W_0$ ) only through the upper wire (31), a change of direction of the run of the wires (11, 31) is caused in the opposite direction, water that has escaped through the upper wire (31) is collected and said water is guided to water collecting means (40, 46), the run of the twin-wire part is deflected in a direction opposite to preceding deflection; and the joint run of the wires (11, 31) and of the pulp course conforms, starting from the single-wire initial part (11a), to sinusoidal path, the ratio of this wave's length  $\lambda$  to the amplitude H of the wave being in the range  $\lambda/H = 12$  to 20. The invention also concerns an upper wire unit (30), with ancillary equipment (41, 43, 45) for remodelling the Fourdrinier wire section of a paper machine.

N 16.05.84

1

1 Procedure and means for improving the papermaking process on a Fourdrinier wire section

5 The present invention concerns a procedure in the forming of a paper web, in particular of newsprint of fine paper, and in dewatering the paper pulp suspension, in said procedure:

10 the fibre suspension jet being directed on a lower wire from the lip slice of the headbox,

15 water being drained from the pulp course through the horizontally planar lower wire by gravity action and by utilizing dewatering elements in such manner that the pulp course attains a dry matter content of preferably about 1.0 to 1.5 %,

20 said fibre pulp course being conducted into a twin-wire dewatering and forming zone between said lower wire and a particular upper wire, where water is drained from the fibre pulp course both through said lower wire, in with particular, through said upper wire by the effect of dewatering elements,

the web being separated from said upper wire and kept supported by the lower wire, on which it is conducted onto a pick-up fabric.

25 The invention moreover concerns an upper wire unit ancillary equipment, intended for modernizing the Fourdrinier wire section of a paper machine, said unit comprising a frame structure and an upper wire loop guided by guide rolls mounted in support of said frame,  
30 one of them a breast roll, and by stationary shoe members, said upper wire loop cooperating with the lower wire loop belonging to said Fourdrinier wire section, on part of the length of this lower wire loop, so that the upper wire loop and the lower wire loop have a joint run in the region of which water is drained from the  
35 water-containing fibre course that has been conducted in between said wires and has been formed on the initial portion of the lower loop before said joint run, both through the upper wire in particu-

N 16.05.84

2

1 lar and through the lower wire, substantially by utilizing sta-  
tionary shoe members, of which part have been placed inside the  
upper wire loop and another part inside the lower wire loop, of said  
shoe members those having an odd ordinal number as counted in the  
5 direction of travel of the web being placed inside the lower wire  
loop, respectively those with an even number being placed inside  
the upper wire loop.

Most paper brands - for instance newsprint or letterprint papers -  
10 are manufactured of fibres derived from wood. The papermaking  
process, as a broad concept, comprises the pretreatment of the  
fibres before the paper machine; thereafter the partial processes  
taking place on the paper machine, such as web forming, compression  
treatment of the web and web drying; and finally web reeling and  
15 an after-treatment step. The present invention is confined to the  
web forming process taking place on the wire section.

The structure and operation of a Fourdrinier wire section are  
known from before to a person skilled in the art and therefore no  
20 more detailed description thereof is required in this connection.  
It may be observed, in the way of background of the present in-  
vention, that the operation of a planar wire section and its effect  
on the paper quality no longer, in modern high-speed paper machines,  
meet those requirements which are imposed by papermakers on the  
25 production of the paper machines and by the paper users on the  
quality characteristics of the paper. As regards the wire section  
of a paper machine, it is expected that it is able ever more ef-  
ficiently to dewater the pulp suspension that has been supplied onto  
the wire and thereby to render feasible a continuous, high working  
30 speed of the paper machine. It is expected, at the same time, that  
the enhanced dewatering action has no detrimental effect on certain  
characteristics of the paper, such as its formation or its on-sided-  
ness.

35 In some instances, e.g. when remodelling a planar wire section, no  
attempt whatsoever is made to increase the speed of the paper  
machine, the sole aim of remodelling being to improve the paper

N 16.02.86

3

1 quality, for instance as regards the characteristics mentioned.

Thus, in connection with the disclosure of the present invention,  
the papermaking process is understood to mean the dewatering process  
taking place on the Fourdrinier wire section and, in connection  
5 and association with the dewatering process, the web formation,  
that is, the positions which the fibres assume in relation to each  
other.

10 The object of the present invention is to achieve an improvement  
of the web forming process taking place on the wire section of a  
paper machine. One of the aims is to increase the amount of draining  
taking place on the wire section, particularly that which is di-  
rected upward, this circumstance having the effect of improving the  
15 paper quality on the whole and, particularly, its symmetry and its  
printing properties.

Increasing the dewatering rate, or the dewatering capacity of the  
wire section, mostly implies that the speed of the paper machine  
20 can be increased and thereby also the production of the paper  
machine can be augmented. However, if increasing the speed of the  
machine is not feasible, due to mechanical reasons for instance,  
it is possible, at all events, to achieve savings in the consumption  
of thermal energy in drying the paper.

25 In the first place, the invention is meant for application in  
remodelling existing paper machines. It is endeavoured to make  
maximal use of existing structures. It is a particular aim to  
retain the frame of the wire section of the old paper machine as  
30 it is.

One more object which is being aimed at with the aid of the present  
invention is to improve the so-called formation. The formation is  
said to be poor if one can see in the paper that the fibres are  
35 unevenly built up on the surface of the paper and that they are  
present in the shape of a cloudy formation. Correspondingly, if no  
such clouds can be observed when viewing the paper against a light,

M 16.02.94

4

1 or if they are few, the formation is said to be good. As taught by the present invention, the formation is being acted on by directing on the pulp course that is being formed between the wires, a varying dewatering effect which shall be more closely described later on.

5 In order to achieve the aims stated above, and others which will become apparent later on, the procedure of the invention is mainly characterized in that in said twin-wire forming zone are performed the following web forming and dewatering operations, in sequential order as stated:-

10

(a) the joint run of said wires is gently deflected with the aid of a first forming shoe, provided with a substantially solid cover, disposed inside the lower wire loop and thereby causing, through higher tension-induced pressure from the upper wire and through  
15 the change of direction of the wires, a dewatering effect such that water is drained in considerable amount from the pulp course through the upper wire, while the substantial draining through the lower wire is inhibited at this time,

20

(b) with a second shoe member, substantially narrower than the first forming shoe, disposed inside the upper wire loop is caused a gentle, opposite change of direction of the joint run of the wires,

25

(c) a doctor member located on the leading edge of said second shoe member, or in its vicinity, is used to collect water that has been drained through the upper wire, and said water is guided, at least partially utilizing its kinetic energy, into water collecting  
30 boxes disposed inside the upper wire loop,

30

(d) with a shoe member disposed inside the lower wire loop, or with an equivalent suction box, or suction boxes, the run of the twin-wire portion is deflected in the direction opposite to that  
35 of the preceding change of direction, and

35

(e) the dewatering actions as specified under (a) to (d) being so

11 18.02.94

5

1 arranged that the joint run of the wires and the pulp course inter-  
posed between them conforms, starting tangentially from the single-  
wire initial portion, at least in its initial part to a substan-  
tially sinusoidal path having a wavelength of which the ratio to  
5 the amplitude H of the wave is in the range  $\lambda/H = 10$  to 25, prefer-  
ably in the range  $\lambda/H = 12$  to 20.

The means applying the procedure of the invention, again, is mainly  
characterized in that the joint run of said upper and lower wire  
10 loops starts in the region of the first shoe member and that the  
line adjacent to the solid cover of the first shoe member where  
the upper wire and lower wire are tangent to each other has been  
arranged to be adjustable by raising or lowering the breast roll  
of the upper wire for controlling the amount of that draining  
15 which takes place by effect of the first, solid shoe member and  
through the upper wire;

that said shoe members in the twin-wire forming zone have been  
disposed horizontally preferably with substantially uniform spacing  
one after the other, and in the height direction placed in such  
20 manner that the twin-wire portion is by effect of said shoe members  
guided to run below the original plane of the twin-wire part's  
upper run along a substantially sinusoidal path having a wavelength  
 $\lambda$  of which the ratio to the wave's amplitude H is in the range  
 $\lambda/H = 10$  to 25, preferably  $\lambda/H = 12$  to 20; and  
25

that said wavelength  $\lambda$  is within the range  $\lambda = 500$  to 1000 mm and  
said amplitude H is in the range  $H = 35$  to 60 mm, preferably  $H =$   
40 to 50 mm.

30 The aims of the invention are achieved mainly in that upon an  
existing Fourdrinier wire section is mounted a so-called upper  
wire unit, by using which a certain part of the paper forming  
process will take place between two wires. The web forming process  
35 taking place between two wires implies that the water escapes,  
from the web being formed in this region, mainly upward but also  
downward. Exactly, this feature causes faster dewatering, owing to

17.15.02.94

6

1 which it is possible to increase the speed of the machine. On the  
other hand, if the speed of the machine is substantially unchanged,  
this enhancement of dewatering can be utilized in the way that on  
the web that is in the process of being formed is directed a com-  
paratively mild draining pressure, whereby the fine fibres and  
5 fillers in the web will less than before escape from the web struc-  
ture, compared with their depletion during fairly violent dewater-  
ing. This entails a considerable improvement of the paper's print-  
ability, owing to the increased opacity caused by the fines which  
10 the paper contains.

The circumstance that draining takes place in two directions affects  
the printability of the paper in another way, too. It is an obvious  
consequence of dewatering taking place in two directions that both  
15 surfaces of the finished paper will be more closely equal, compared  
with the case in which dewatering would only take place in one  
direction.

In the invention, so-called shoe members are employed as structural  
20 components mainly influencing the operation of the upper wire  
unit, such members being placed both inside the upper wire loop  
and inside the Fourdrinier lower wire loop, in the twin-wire forming  
zone. The general principle is that the changes of direction caused  
by the shoes in the run of the wires are minimal. The gentle change  
25 of direction caused by one shoe totals about 8 to 12° at most.  
With the shoes inside the upper wire loop is connected a water  
collecting means to carry off the water which is drained upward.

Judging from preliminary experience gained with the Applicant's  
30 experimental paper machine, the adequate number of said shoes is  
usually four, at the most, when the speed of the paper machine is  
about 800 m/min. It goes without saying that the invention is not  
confined to any given number of shoes: shoes may be left out as  
well as added. As a rule, more shoes are needed at high machine  
35 speeds.

The greater part of the draining through the upper wire is effected,



1 in the invention, in the region of the first solid-cover shoe  
inside the lower wire loop, the extent of this shoe's action sector  
being preferably adjustable by setting the position of the wire  
guide roll (the breast roll). The breadth of the first shoe is  
5 usually about 300-500 mm. The first shoe is usually provided with  
a substantially solid cover, and the radius of curvature of its  
cover is preferably about  $R_1 = 3000$  mm.

10 In the invention, the wire guide roll which guides the upper wire  
into the region of the first shoe is preferably adjustable as to  
its position, mainly vertically. As a result, the coverage by the  
upper wire in the region of the first shoe becomes adjustable.  
Adjustment of this coverage may also be accomplished by moving the  
shoe, most appropriately by tilting the shoe. The purpose with the  
15 first shoe is to achieve a change of direction in the dewatering  
action taking place on the Fourdrinier wire section. To this end,  
the shoe preferably has a smooth surface and a solid cover, and at  
this shoe the upper wire and lower wire are pressed together,  
whereby the pressure thus generated will force the water escaping  
20 from the fibre course to go upwards, expressly through the upper  
wire.

After the first shoe just described follows another shoe, narrower  
than the first and located inside the upper wire loop, and to  
25 which has been connected a water collection duct for carrying off  
the water departing in the region of the first shoe. The distance  
between the trailing edge of the first and the leading edge of the  
second shoe is preferably about 100 to 300 mm, most preferably  
about 150 to 200 mm. If this distance is excessively large, the  
30 result is that the water cannot sufficiently be conducted to the  
water collection duct and it departs downward instead.

The invention is described in the following in greater detail,  
with reference being made to certain embodiment examples of the  
35 invention, presented in the figures of the attached drawing, but  
to the details of which the invention is in no way narrowly con-  
fined.





1 Fig. 1 presents, in schematical elevational view, a Fourdrinier wire section which has been remodelled to apply the procedure of the invention.

5 Fig. 2 presents the upper wire unit of the invention, in schematical elevational view.

Fig. 3 presents, in schematic elevational view, another forming section conforming to the invention.

10 As shown in Fig. 1, the Fourdrinier planar wire unit 10 to be remodelled and improved comprises a frame part, consisting of horizontal beams 23 and upright beams 24 and 25. The planar wire loop 11 passes, starting at the breast roll 12, in the horizontal plane on its run T-T, where inside the wire loop has been provided  
15 an assembly of dewatering equipment known in itself in the art, comprising the breast table 13', the planar suction boxes 13, 15 and 17, and the foils 14, 18. On the downwardly inclined run between the rolls 19 and 20, the web W is detached from the wire 11 and  
20 transferred onto the pick-up felt 21 by effect of the suction zone 22a of the pick-up roll 22. The return run of the wire 11 is guided by the guide rolls 16.

As was observed already, there has been a recent increase in remodelling jobs on planar wire sections which aim either at an improvement of the paper's quality characteristics and/or at an increase  
25 of the production rate of the paper machine. In these endeavours, and in the other applications of the invention, there is disposed, as shown in Fig. 1 above the Fourdrinier wire unit 10 and substantially coinciding with its centre, an upper wire unit 30, of which the frame part 35 rests on the upright beams 24. The parameters  
30 which have an influence on the operation of the upper wire unit 30 are best seen in Fig. 2. When using the upper wire unit 30 of the invention, only minor modifications of the Fourdrinier planar wire section are necessary, and most equipment items belonging thereto  
35 remain as they are. The changes are restricting to removing in the central region of the planar wire section 10, for instance, three



1 consecutive planar suction boxes and mounting in their place, in the  
direction of travel of the wire 11, first a forming shoe 41 with  
smooth surface and solid cover and having a comparatively large  
radius of curvature  $R_1$  and, on the trailing side, a forming shoe  
5 provided with a lath cover 36, its cover having a large radius of  
curvature  $R_5$  and its interior volume connected to a source of  
suction, or vacuum,  $(-P)$ . Halfway between said shoes 41 and 45 with  
curved surface  $(R_1, R_5)$ , inside the loop of the wire 11, is disposed  
a narrower shoe 43, which may resemble a foil. The guiding top  
10 surface of the centremost shoe 43 preferably lies at a small dis-  
tance  $H$ , below the tangent plane of the shoes 41 and 45.

The wire loop 31 of the upper wire unit 30 is guided by the guide  
rolls 32, 33 and 34. The latter of the guide rolls 34, at least, is  
15 provided with a drive 35. The guide rolls 32, 33 and 34 are provided  
with doctor blades 37 in a manner known in itself in the art.  
Inside the loop 31 of the upper wire has been disposed, as a compact  
unit, a dewatering box 40 on the lower side of which have been  
integrated narrow, lath-like shoes 42 and 44 guiding the run of  
20 the twin-wire forming zone and which come to lie substantially  
halfway between the corresponding dewatering elements 41, 43 and 45  
of the lower wire unit. It is thus understood that the distances  
 $L_1, L_2, L_3$  and  $L_4$  between the shoes 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 operating in  
the twin-wire forming zone, which are added in connection with  
25 remodelling, are preferably all substantially equal. The radii of  
curvature  $R_1, R_2, R_3$  and  $R_4$  are usually in the range from 2000 to  
4000 mm, preferably about 3000 mm.

One of the most important modes of action of the invention is that  
30 the direction of the draining taking place on the initial, single-  
wire part through the wire 11 is inverted, that is, changed into  
dewatering going upwards through the wire 31. To this end, the  
first shoe 41 has a solid cover, whereby the water is forced to  
depart in the direction of the arrows  $F_2'$  through the upper wire.  
35 The dewatering taking place in the region of the first shoe 41  
accounts for the major part, for instance about 90 %, of the dewa-  
tering taking place on the twin-wire portion. The dewatering in

11 16 02 04

10

1 the region of the first shoe 41, through the upper wire 31, is  
highly significant in view of the overall functioning of the forming  
section. It is therefore appropriate to make this contribution to  
the dewatering action such that it can be regulated. To this end,  
5 the guide roll 32 of the upper wire 31 has been made adjustable in  
the direction of the arrow S, mainly in the vertical plane, so  
that the joint coverage angle  $\alpha$  of the twin-wire portion and the  
shoe 41 is changed. The larger the angle  $\alpha$ , the higher is the con-  
tribution of dewatering through the upper wire 31, on the first  
10 shoe 41. If, for instance, the radius of curvature of the first  
shoe 41  $R_1 = 3000$  mm and its breadth  $b_0$  is 300 to 500 mm, the  
angle  $\alpha$  is, for instance, in the range  $\alpha = 2$  to  $12^\circ$ . With a view  
to adjusting said coverage angle  $\alpha$ , the first shoe 41 may also be  
arranged to be tiltable, that is to be turnable about its longi-  
tudinal axis, or even to be movable horizontally and/or vertically.  
15 A design solution has already been worked out for the apparatus  
required in this connection, in the same Applicant's Finnish Patent  
No. 62873 (equivalent to U.S. Patent No. 4,416,731).

20 As taught by the invention, the course of the twin-wire forming  
zone, which is confined between the lines  $K_1, K_2$  (Fig. 2), is slight-  
ly, mainly sinusoidally, undulating so that the amplitude  $H$  of the  
wave is in the range  $H = 35$  to  $60$  mm, preferably  $H = 40$  to  $50$  mm.  
The course of the twin-wire part begins on the solid-cover forming  
25 shoe 41, the tangential plane on its leading edge  $41'$  being the  
original plane T-T of the planar wire. Hereafter, the twin-wire  
zone curves downwards, guided by the shoe 42, whereafter it curves  
upwards again, guided by the narrow shoe 43 located inside the  
lower wire unit 10. Hereafter, the course of the wires 11, 31 curves  
30 downward, guided by the narrow shoe 44 of the upper wire unit 30,  
ending up in the original plane T-T, guided by the shoe 45 with  
lath cover 46. Although the shoes 42, 43 and 44 are rather narrow  
in the direction in which the wires proceed, the twin-wire part on  
the whole becomes smoothly, substantially sinusoidally undulating,  
owing to the dynamic forces. The dewatering pressure acting in the  
35 region of the shoe 41 in the twin-wire forming zone amounts, as is  
well known, to  $P_1 = T_2/R_1$ , where  $T_2$  is the tension (in N/m) of the



1 upper wire 31. Similarly, the dewatering pressure acting in the  
region of the shoe 42 is  $P_2 = T_1/R_2$ , ( $T_1$  = tension (in N/m) of the  
lower wire). The dewatering pressure acting in the region of the  
shoe 43 is  $P_3 = T_2/R_3$ . The dewatering pressure acting in the region  
5 of the shoe 44 is  $P_4 = T_2/R_4$  and the dewatering pressure acting in  
the vicinity of the initial edge of the shoe 45,  $P_5 = T_2/R_5$ . The  
tensions  $T_1$  and  $T_4$  42 are preferably in the range 5 to 8 kN/m and  
the radii of curvature  $R_1, R_2, R_3$  and  $R_4$ , in the order of 3000 mm.

10 In Fig. 3 is presented an alternative embodiment of the invention,  
appropriate e.g. for use with comparatively thin brands of paper.  
The embodiment of Fig. 3 differs from that of Fig. 1, first, in  
that its upper wire unit 30 has been placed rather close to the  
headbox 25. Therefore, the single-wire initial part 10a constituted  
15 by the lower wire 11 will be comparatively short, so that in its  
region there are only two breast tables 13" or equivalent, over  
one of them already being located the breast roll 32 of the upper  
wire 31, this breast roll being adjustable in the vertical direction  
S. As shown in Fig. 3, there are only two forming shoes on the twin-  
20 wire portion: a comparatively wide first, solid-cover shoe 41,  
which accomplishes the remarkably high amount of dewatering in the  
direction of the arrow  $F_1$  through the upper wire 31 and into the  
box 40'. Since on the relatively short single-wire initial part  
10a rather much water has still been left undrained, the proportion  
25 of dewatering taking place in the region of the shoe 41 is higher  
than mentioned above. In conjunction with the dewatering box 40',  
there is a second shoe 42, substantially narrower than the first  
shoe 41, which is lath-like and causes a "dip" in the course of  
the wires 11 and 31. Hereafter, there are found on the twin-wire  
30 portion, against the lower wire, the suction boxes 46, in the  
region of which the joint run of the wires 11 and 31 returns quite  
gently to the plane T-T of the upper wire and which further complete  
the dewatering action. In the region of the latter box 46 and of  
the planar suction box 47 following thereafter, the upper wire 31  
35 separates from the lower wire. The planar suction box 17' makes  
sure that the web W follows along with the lower wire 11. In other  
respects, the structure and operation of the forming section de-

1     picted in Fig. 3 are mainly similar to those described before in  
connection with Figs 1 and 2. In Fig. 3, the planar suction boxes  
46' are largely equivalent to the forming shoe 45 with lath cover,  
presented in Figs 1 and 2.

5     In the following are described the main features of the operation  
of the forming section of the invention and the influence exerted  
thereon by various parameters. The operation of the planar wire  
10     part 10 is normal on the single-wire initial portion 11a. The  
headbox 25 supplies the fibre suspension jet J onto the planar  
wire part at the wire table 13', in the region of this table and  
thereafter water being drained from the web mainly by gravity  
action only and assisted by the dewatering equipment 13,14,15. The  
upper wire unit 30 and the twin-wire forming zone defined by it  
15     have been so placed that on the start line  $K_1$  of the twin-wire  
part the dry matter content of the fibre course  $W_0$  that has been  
formed is in the order 1 to 1.5 %. If the dry matter content of  
the fibre course is substantially higher than this value when the  
fibre course arrives in the sphere of action of the upper wire  
20     unit 30, the aims of the present invention cannot be achieved, not  
in all parts at least. Above all, this concerns the effect of the  
upper wire unit 30 on the symmetry and formation of the web that  
is being formed.

25     In the twin-wire forming zone  $K_1$ - $K_2$ , to begin with, the leading  
edge of the shoe 41 drains water minimally in the direction of the  
arrow  $F_1$  by doctor action. In the region of the shoe 41, and in  
the region between it and the foil lath 42, water escapes in re-  
markable quantity in the direction of the arrow  $F_2$ , primarily  
30     owing to the tension pressure  $P_1$  from the upper wire 31, and assis-  
ted by centrifugal force. The waters departing through the upper  
wire in the direction of the arrow  $F_1$  are conducted, partly by  
effect of the water's kinetic energy (auto-slice effect) and partly  
by effect of the vacuum (-P) in the water collection box 40, through  
35     the passage 46 in the direction of the arrow V into the box 40,  
and thence further to one side of the paper machine. In the region  
of the shoe 42, the tension pressure  $P_2$  between the wires 11,31 is

1 primarily determined by the tension  $T_1$  of the planar wire 11,  
whereby dewatering mainly takes place in the direction of the  
arrow  $F_3$ . The leading edges of the shoes 42, 43 and 44 may also  
have a doctor effect, which drains water to some extent. In the  
5 sphere of action of the shoe 43 provided in conjunction with the  
lower wire unit 10, the tension pressure between the wires 11 and  
31 is determined by the tension  $T_2$  of the upper wire 31, causing  
dewatering in the direction of the arrow  $F_4$ , this being promoted  
by the doctor effect of the leading edge of the last foil 44. The  
10 waters thus escaping are transported by kinetic energy and by vacuum  
effect (-P) through the passage 47 and by mediation of the box 40  
to one side of the wire section. In the sphere of action of the  
shoe 44, the tension pressure is determined by the tension  $T_1$  of  
the lower wire 11 and in the region of the shoe 45, by the tension  
15  $T_2$  of the upper between the laths 46 of the shoe 45 drains water  
and, above all, makes sure that the web W follows along with the  
planar wire 11 as the upper wire 31 separates therefrom.

In Fig. 1, the upper wire unit 30 has been placed in the central  
20 region of the length  $L_0$  of the planar wire. In embodiments like  
that of Fig. 1, the length L of the twin-wire part, relative to  
the total length  $L_0$  of the planar wire, depends on many different  
factors, for instance on whether the purpose of remodelling is  
mainly to increase the speed of the forming section or mainly to  
25 improve the web formation, i.e., to influence the quality character-  
istics of the paper. In embodiments like that of Fig. 1, the pro-  
portion of the length L in relation to the length  $L_0$  is in the  
range 25 to 40 %, preferably in the range 30-35 %.

30 As regards the dewatering contributions, about 85 to 95 % of the  
total dewatering take place on the single-wire initial portion  
11a, preferably about 90 %. The dewatering taking place in the  
twin-wire dewatering zone  $K_1$ - $K_2$  is most properly distributed so  
that the contribution to the total dewatering on the twin-wire  
35 part of the dewatering in the direction of the arrow  $F_2$  through  
the upper wire is very high, about 80 to 95 %, preferably about 90  
%. The contribution of the dewatering in the direction of the



1 arrow  $F_3$  through the lower wire is 5 % and that of the dewatering in the direction of the arrow  $F_4$ , relative to the dewatering taking place in the region L, is in the order of 10 %, the rest being distributed among the other contributions.

5 The embodiments presented in the foregoing in Figs 2 and 3 differ in the respect that in Fig. 2 there are two waves in the twin-wire dewatering zone, produced under guidance by the shoes 41,42,43,44 and 45, the first such wave having the length  $L_1 + L_2$  and the  
10 second wave having the length  $L_3 + L_4$ . There is only one "wave" in Fig. 3, its length being mainly determined by the shoes 41 and 42.

As taught by the invention, the course of the twin-wire run is substantially sinusoidal at the shoes which guide it. It is highly  
15 important in view of the aims of the invention that the shape of said sine wave is appropriately gentle. This circumstance is best expressed by the ratio  $f = \lambda / H$ , where  $\lambda$  = the wavelength, (peak-to-peak) and H is the amplitude of the wave (the difference in height between peak and valley). In view of the aims of the invention,  
20 this ratio is  $f = 10$  to 25, preferably 12 to 20. The length  $\lambda$  of said wave is most properly in the range  $\lambda = 500$  to 1000 mm and the amplitude in the range about 35 to 60 mm, preferably about 40-50 mm. The run of the twin-wire zone deviates somewhat from a sinusoidal wave, in the first place because in the embodiment of Figs 1 and 2 the first and last shoes, 41 and 45, are substantially wider  
25 than the second, third and fourth shoes 42,43 and 44.

It is also essential in the invention that said undulating twin-wire forming zone is below the base level T-T of the lower wire in its entirety, preferably even so that the guiding surface of the  
30 narrow central shoe 43 lies a small distance  $H_1$  below the plane T-T.

In the following are stated the claims, various details of the  
35 invention being allowed to vary within the scope of the inventive idea thereby defined and to deviate from what has been presented above.

## 1 Claims

1. A procedure in the forming of a paper web, in particular of newsprint or fine paper, and in dewatering the paper pulp suspension, wherein:

5 a pulp suspension jet (J) is supplied onto a lower wire (11) from the lip slice of a headbox (25);

10 water is drained from the pulp course through the lower wire (11) lying in a horizontal plane, by gravity action and by utilizing dewatering elements (13,13',13'',14,15), in such manner that the pulp course ( $V_0$ ) attains, preferably, a dry matter content of about 1.0 to 1.5 %;

15 said fibre pulp course ( $V_0$ ) is conducted into a twin-wire dewatering and forming zone (L) between said lower wire (11) and a particular upper wire (13), where water is drained from the fibre pulp course both through said lower wire (11) and, above all, through said  
20 upper wire (11,31) by the effect of dewatering elements (41,42,43, 44,45,46);

the web (W) is separated from said upper wire (31) and kept supported by the lower wire (11), where it is conducted onto a pick-up fabric (21),  
25

characterized in that in said twin-wire (11,31) forming zone are accomplished the following web formation and dewatering actions, in the order as specified:

30 (a) the joint run of said wires (11,31) is gently deflected with a first forming shoe (41) with substantially solid cover placed inside the lower wire loop (11) and hereby is caused, by effect of the tension pressure ( $P_1$ ) of the upper wire (31) and by the change  
35 of direction ( $R_1$ ) of the wires (11,31), a dewatering effect such that water escapes in remarkable quantity from the pulp course ( $W_0$ ) through the upper wire (31), while the substantial dewatering



1 taking place through the lower wire (11) is inhibited at this time;

(b) with a second shoe member (42), substantially narrower than the first forming shoe (41), placed inside the upper wire loop (31) is caused a change of direction of the joint run of the wires (11,31) in the opposite direction;

(c) with a doctor member on the leading edge of said second shoe member (42) or adjacent thereto is collected water that has escaped through the upper wire (31) and said water is guided, partly at least utilizing its kinetic energy, to water collecting means (40,46) provided inside the upper wire loop (31);

(d) with a shoe member (43) or an equivalent suction box, or suction boxes, (46) provided inside the lower wire loop (11) (Fig. 3) the run of the twin-wire part is deflected in a direction opposite to the preceding deflection; and

(e) the dewatering actions of (a) to (d) being so arranged that the joint run of the wires (11,31) and of the pulp course interposed therebetween conforms, starting tangentially from the single-wire initial part (11a), to a gently undulating path, substantially sinusoidal in its initial part at least, the ratio of this wave's length to the amplitude H of the wave being in the range  $\lambda/H = 10$  to 25, preferably in the range  $\lambda/H = 12$  to 20.

2. Procedure according to claim 1, characterized in that:

with a narrow shoe member (44) disposed inside the upper wire loop (31) after said narrow shoe member (43) is deflected the course of the wires (11,31) in the direction opposite to the direction of the deflection by the preceding shoe member (43);

with the aid of a doctor member on the leading edge of said narrow shoe member (43) or adjacent thereto is collected water, that has escaped through the upper wire (31), which is carried further with the aid of dewatering elements (40,47);

17

17

1 with a second broad shoe member (45) located after the last-  
mentioned narrow shoe member (44) is deflected the joint run of the  
wires (11,31) in the direction opposite to the preceding change of  
5 direction and the run is returned to the original plane (T-T) of  
the lower wire (11);

and the above-mentioned shoe members (41,42,43,44,45) guiding the  
joint run of the wires (11,31) in the twin-wire zone, which are  
preferably uniformly spaced, are arranged to guide the twin-wire  
10 forming shoe along a gently undulating, substantially sinusoidal  
path, starting at the single-wire initial part (11a) of the lower  
wire (11) and ending up in the original plane (T-T) of the lower  
wire, so that said undulating path lies entirely below the plane  
(T-T).  
15

3. Procedure according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that in  
the procedure the contribution of the dewatering taking place  
through the upper wire in the region of the first shoe member is  
regulated by adjusting the preceding breast roll (32) of the upper  
20 wire as to its position, mainly vertically (S).

4. Procedure according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized  
in that the contribution of the dewatering taking place through  
the upper wire (31) by effect of the first solid shoe member (41)  
25 to the dewatering taking place in the twin-wire forming zone (L)  
is in the order of about 85 to 95 %, preferably about 90 %.

5. Upper wire unit (30), with ancillary equipment (41,43,45), for  
remodelling the Fourdrinier wire section of a paper machine, said  
unit (30) comprising a frame structure (35) and an upper wire (31)  
loop guided by guide rolls (32,33,34) mounted on its support,  
whereof one is a breast roll (32), and by stationary shoe members  
this loop cooperating with the loop of the lower wire (11) belonging  
30 to said Fourdrinier wire section on a part (L) of this lower wire  
loop's length ( $L_0$ ) so that the upper wire loop (31) and the lower  
wire loop (11) have a joint run, in the region of which water is  
35

1 drained from the water-containing fibre course ( $W_0$ ) conducted in  
between said wires (11,31), which has been formed on the initial  
part (11a) of the lower wire (11) before said joint run, both  
predominantly through the upper wire (31) and through the lower  
5 wire (11) substantially by utilizing stationary shoe members (41,  
42,43,44,45,46'), of which part have been disposed inside the  
upper wire loop (31) and another part inside the lower wire loop  
(11), of said shoe members (41,42,43,44,45) those having an odd  
ordinal number as counted in the direction of travel of the wires  
10 being placed inside the lower wire loop (11), respectively those  
with even number, inside the upper wire loop (31),

characterized in that:

15 the joint run of said upper and lower wire loops (11,31) begins in  
the region of said first shoe member (41) and that the line ( $K_1$ )  
at the solid cover of the first shoe member (41) where the upper  
wire (31) and the lower wire (11) are tangent to each other has  
been arranged to be adjustable by raising or lowering (S) the  
20 breast roll (32) or equivalent member of the upper wire (31) in  
order to control the quantity of the dewatering taking place by  
effect of the first solid shoe member (41) through the upper wire  
(31);

25 said shoe members (41,42,43,44,45) and equivalent (46) in the  
twin-wire (11,31) forming zone have been disposed with substantially  
uniform horizontal spacing after each other and so located in the  
height direction that the twin-wire part is by effect of said shoe  
members guided to run below the original plane (T-T) of the planar  
30 wire section's upper run along a substantially sinusoidal undulating  
path, the ratio of this wave's length  $\lambda$  to the amplitude H of the  
wave being in the range  $\lambda/H = 10$  to 25, preferably  $\lambda/H = 12$  to 20;  
and

35 said wavelength  $\lambda$  is in the range  $\lambda = 500$  to 1000 mm and said  
amplitude H is in the range  $H = 35$  to 60 mm, preferably  $H = 40$  to  
50 mm.

- 1 6. Upper wire unit according to claim 5, characterized in that the  
adjustment of the line of contact ( $K_1$ ) between the upper and lower  
wires (11,31) requisite for controlling the quantity of dewatering  
taking place in the region of the first solid-cover shoe (41) has  
5 been totally or partly provided for by adjusting the transversal  
tilt, in relation to the direction of travel of the wire (11), of  
said shoe member and/or the position in height and/or the lateral  
position of said shoe member (41).
- 10 7. Upper wire unit according to claim 5 or 6, characterized in  
that the breadth ( $L_{10}$ ) in the direction of travel of the wires  
(11,31) of the first shoe member (41) is in the range  $L_{10} = 350$  to  
500 mm.
- 15 8. Upper wire unit according to any one of claims 5 to 7, character-  
ized in that said second shoe member (42) consists of at least one  
lath of width about 50 to 100 mm.
- 20 9. Upper wire unit according to any one of claims 5 to 8, character-  
ized in that said second shoe member (42) has been connected to a  
water collection passage (46), which is upwardly inclined in rela-  
tion to the direction of travel of the wires, and to a water removal  
means (40).
- 25 10. Upper wire unit according to any one of claims 5 to 9, charac-  
terized in that the fourth shoe member (44) consists of a lath  
about 40 to 70 mm in width.

30

35

## AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 18 June 1986 (18.06.86):  
original claims 1-10 replaced by new claims 1-9 (3 pages)]

1  
5  
10  
15  
20  
25  
30  
35

1. Upper wire unit (30), with ancillary equipment (41,43,45), for remodelling the Fourdrinier wire section of a paper machine, said unit (30) comprising a frame structure (35) and an upper wire (31) loop guided by guide rolls (32,33,34) mounted on its support, whereof one is a breast roll (32), and by stationary shoe members this loop cooperating with the loop of the lower wire (11) belonging to said Fourdrinier wire section on a part (L) of this lower wire loop's length ( $L_0$ ) so that the upper wire loop (31) and the lower wire loop (11) have a joint run, in the region of which water is drained from the water-containing fibre course ( $W_0$ ) conducted in between said wires (11,31), which has been formed on the initial part (11a) of the lower wire (11) before said joint run, both predominantly through the upper wire (31) and through the lower wire (11) substantially by utilizing stationary shoe members (41,42,43,44, 45,46'), of which part have been disposed inside the upper wire loop (31) and another part inside the lower wire loop (11), of said shoe members (41,42,43,44,45) those having an odd ordinal number as counted in the direction of travel of the wires being placed inside the lower wire loop (11), respectively those with even number, inside the upper wire loop (31), the joint run of said upper and lower wire loops (11,31) begins in the region of said first shoe member (41) and that the line ( $K_1$ ) at the solid cover of the first shoe member (41) where the upper wire (31) and the lower wire (11) are tangent to each other has been arranged to be preferably adjustable by raising or lowering (S) the breast roll (32) or equivalent member of the upper wire (31) in order to control the quantity of the dewatering taking place by effect of the first solid shoe member (41) through the upper wire (31), said shoe members (41,42,43,44,45) and equivalent (46) in the twin-wire (11,31) forming zone have been preferably disposed with substantially uniform horizontal spacing after each other and so located in the height direction that the twin-wire part is by effect of said shoe members guided to run below the original plane (T-T) of the planar wire section's upper run along a substantially sinusoidal undulating path, characterized in that the ratio of the wavelength  $\lambda$  of said undulating path to the amplitude

- 1 H of the wave is in the range  $\lambda/H = 10$  to 25, preferably  $\lambda/H = 12$  to 20, and that said wavelength  $\lambda$  is in the range  $\lambda = 500$  to 1000 mm and said amplitude H is in the range  $H = 35$  to 60 mm, preferably  $H = 40$  to 50 mm.
- 5 2. Upper wire unit according to claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the adjustment of the line of contact ( $K_1$ ) between the upper and lower wires (11,31) requisite for controlling the quantity of dewatering taking place in the region of the first solid-cover shoe (41) has been totally or partly provided for by adjusting the transversal tilt, in relation to the direction of travel of the
- 10 wire (11), of said shoe member and/or the position in height and/or the lateral position of said shoe member (41).
- 15 3. Upper wire unit according to claim 1 or 2, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the breadth ( $L_{10}$ ) in the direction of travel of the wires (11,31) of the first shoe member (41) is in the range  $L_{10} = 300$  to 500 mm.
- 20 4. Upper wire unit according to any one of claims 1 to 3, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that said second shoe member (42) consists of at least one lath of width about 50 to 100 mm.
- 25 5. Upper wire unit according to any one of claims 1 to 4, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that said second shoe member (42) has been connected to a water collection passage (46), which is upwardly inclined in relation to the direction of travel of the wires, and to a water removal means (40).
- 30 6. Upper wire unit according to any one of claims 1 to 5, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the fourth shoe member (44) consists of a lath about 40 to 70 mm in width.
- 35 7. Upper wire unit according to any one of claims 1 to 5, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the length of the twin-wire zone is greater than the length of one whole wave ( $\lambda$ ).
8. Upper wire unit according to claim 7, c h a r a c t e r i z e d

in that the length of the twin-wire zone is about the length of two whole waves ( $2 \times \lambda$ ).

1

9. Upper wire unit according to any one of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that the parameters of the unit have been selected so that the contribution of the dewatering taking place through the upper wire (31) by effect of the first solid shoe member (41) to the dewatering taking place in the twin-wire forming zone (L) is in the order of about 85 to 95 %, preferably about 90 %.

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

*don't have  
wedge shape  
gap / new box*

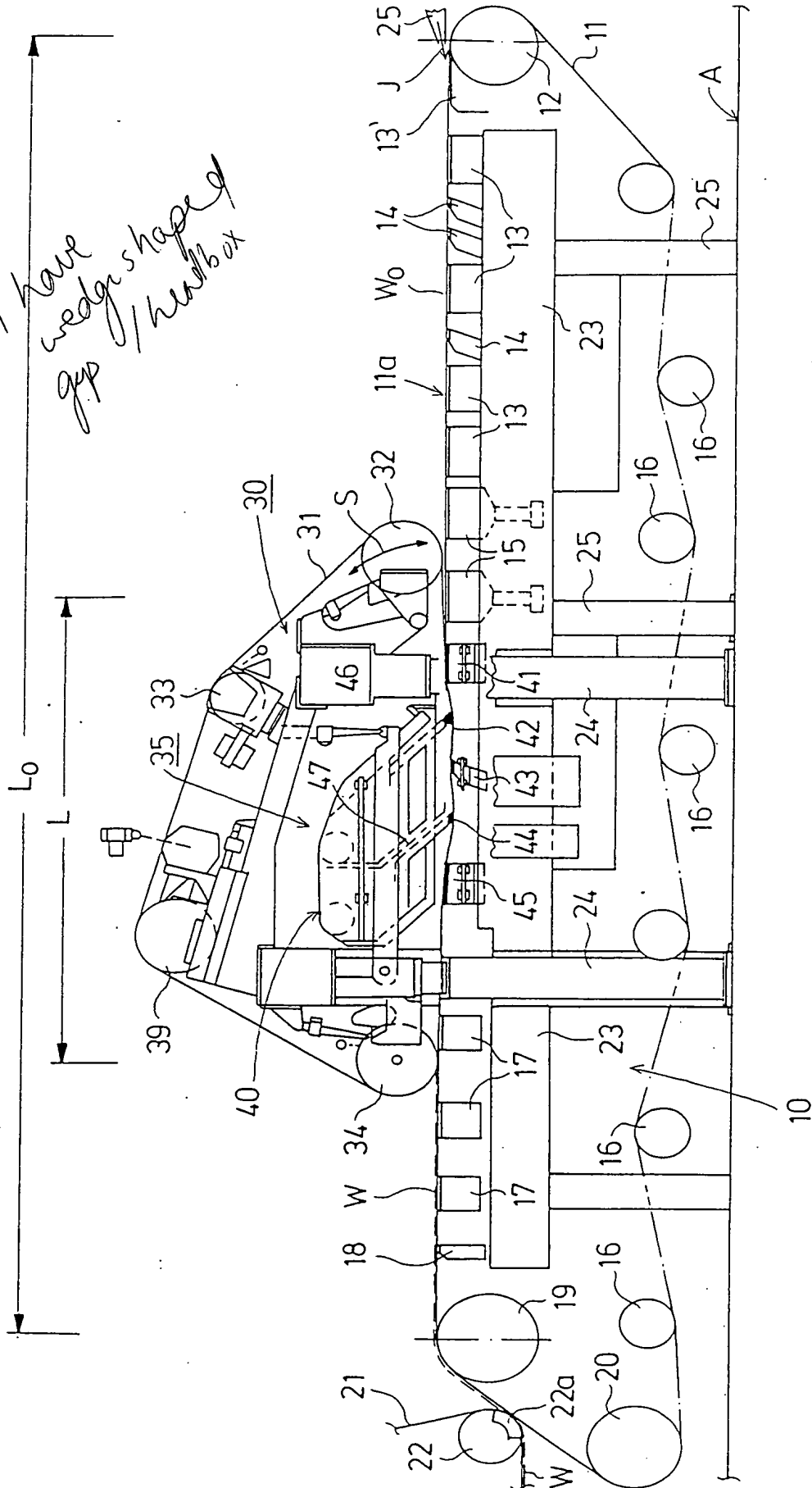


FIG. 1



FIG. 2

2/3

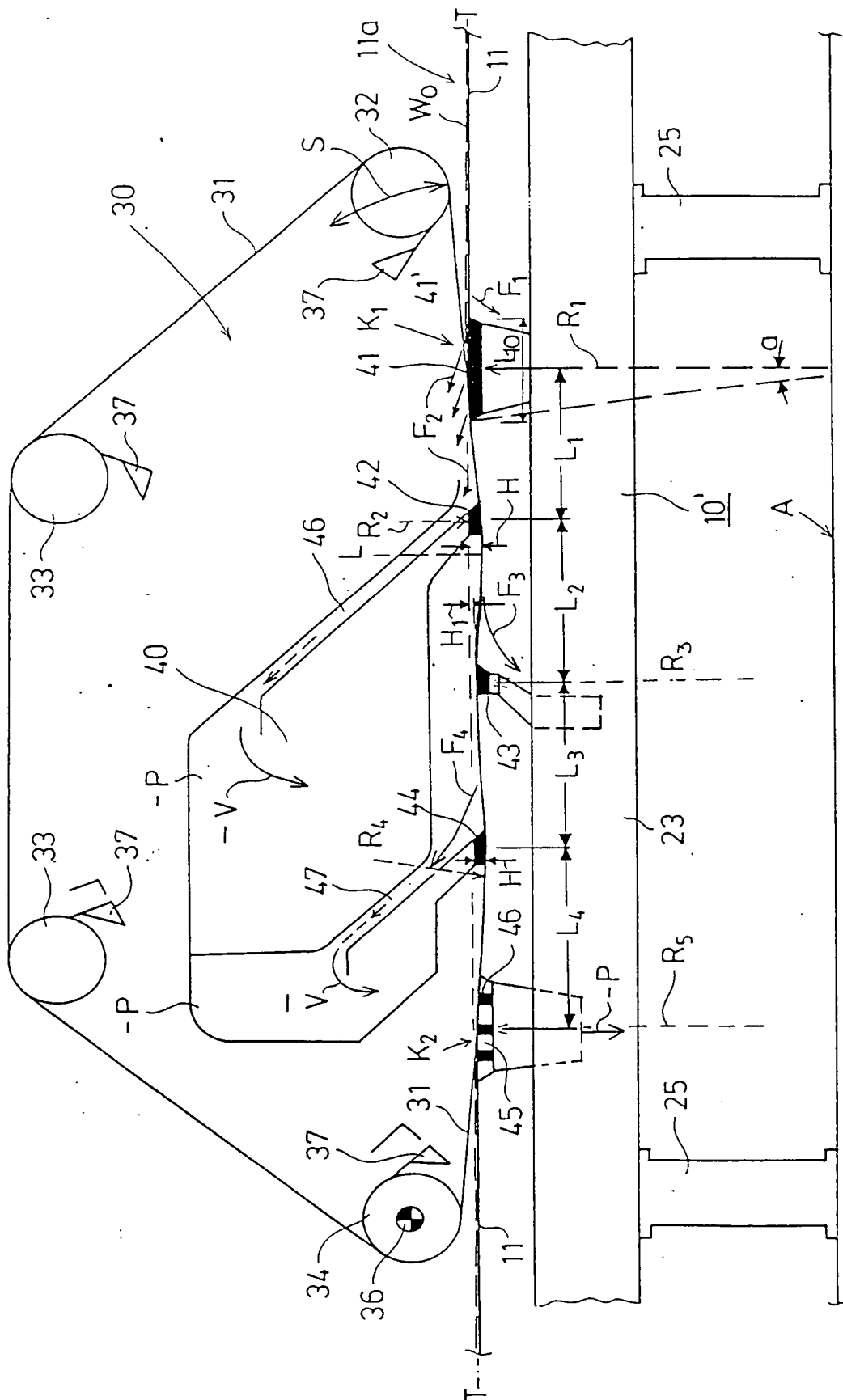


FIG. 2

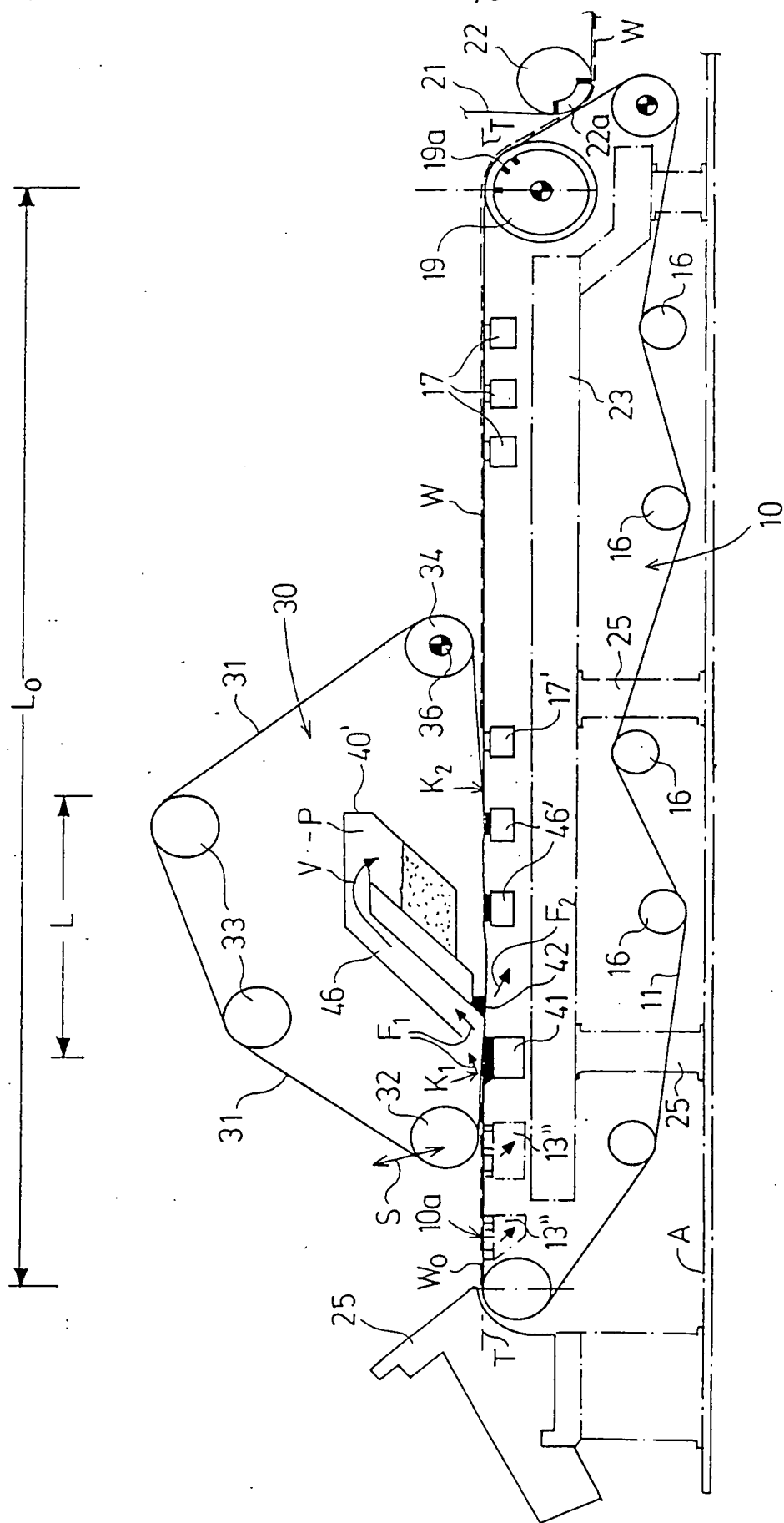
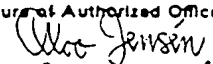


FIG. 3

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/FI86/00012

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>6</sup>		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC <sup>4</sup>		
D 21 F 1/00, 9/00, 11/00		
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>7</sup>		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC 4 US C1	D 21 F 1/00, 9/00, 11/00 <u>162:300, 301</u>	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched <sup>8</sup>		
SE, NO, DK, FI classes as above		
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <sup>9</sup></b>		
Category <sup>9</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with Indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>13</sup>
A	DE, A1, 3 306 717 (VALMET OY) 8 September 1983 & DE, 3204465 SE, 8200727 CA, 1170881	1
A	DE, A1, 3 315 023 (VALMET OY) 10 November 1983	1
P	GB, A, 2 143 871 (BELOIT WALMSLEY LIMITED) 20 February 1985	1, 5
X	US, A, 4 472 244 (VALMET OY) 18 September 1984	1-5
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><sup>*</sup> Special categories of cited documents: <sup>10</sup></p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"A" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b>		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
1986-04-24	1986-04-29	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
Swedish Patent Office	 Olov Jensen	